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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1956.

No. 488

JOHN A. ROSENFELD,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

WILLIAM T. FITZGERALD,
817 Citizens Bank Building,
Evansville, Indiana,
Attorney for Petitioner.

THE GUNTHORP-WARREN PRINTING COMPANY, CHICAGO

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OCTOBER TERM, 1956.

No. .....

JOHN A. ROSENFELD,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

To the Honorable, The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The petitioner, John A. Rosenfeld, respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, entered in this case on September 10, 1956.

OPINIONS BELOW.

There was no opinion in the District Court.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals has not been reported. A copy is appended as Appendix I.

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JURISDICTION.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on June 29, 1956. A copy is appended as Appendix II.

A petition for rehearing was denied on September 10, 1956. A copy of the order of the Court of Appeals denying the petition is appended as Appendix III.

Jurisdiction to issue the writ rests on Title 28, United States Code Annotated, Sec. 1254 (1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED.

Did the Court of Appeals err in sustaining the action of the District Court in overruling the petitioner's verified motion for a severance and for a separate trial by holding that Rule 8 (b) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure permits the joinder in one indictment and common trial of two or more defendants charged with distinct and separate offenses of the same class where all defendants are not charged in each count and the indictment not alleging that the defendants acted in concert or entered into any conspiracy to commit the offenses set out in the indictment.

Did the Court of Appeals err in sustaining the conviction of petitioner under the conspiracy count by finding there was sufficient evidence underlying the jury's verdict to uphold the District Court's action in overruling petitioner's motions for judgment of acquittal, for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

STATUTES AND RULE INVOLVED.

The statutes and rule involved are set out in Appendix IV.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals sought to be reviewed, affirmed a judgment convicting the petitioner

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of conspiracy to violate Sec. 1010 of Title 18 U. S. Code (Appendix IV) making it unlawful to knowingly make or cause to be made a false statement to obtain loans intending that they be offered to the Federal Housing Administration for insurance.

The petitioner, in Count I of a Six-Count Indictment, was charged with a violation of Title 18, U. S. C., Sec. 1010, 18 U. S. C. A. 1010 (Printed Record, page 5; Appendix IV) and in Count II of entering into a conspiracy with a co-defendant, Seymour S. Cutler, to violate Title 18, U. S. C., Sec. 1010, 18 U. S. C. 1010 (Printed Record, pages 5-6; Appendix IV) said Count being predicated on Title 18 U. S. C. 371, 18 U. S. C. A. Sec. 371 (Appendix IV).

Counts III and V of the Indictment charged defendants other than petitioner with violation of Title 18, U. S. C. Sec. 1010, 18 U. S. C. A. 1010. (Printed Record, pages 6, 8.)

Count IV charged the defendant, Seymour S. Cutler, with a co-defendant, of entering into a conspiracy to violate Title 18, U. S. C., Sec. 1010, 18 U. S. C. A. 1010, said Count being predicated on Title 18 U. S. C., Sec. 371, 18 U. S. C. A. 371. (Printed Record, page 7.)

Count VI charged the defendant, Seymour S. Cutler, with a co-defendant, of entering into a conspiracy to violate Title 18, U. S. C., Sec. 1010, 18 U. S. C. A. 1010, said Count being predicated on Title 18 U. S. C., Sec. 371, 18 U. S. C. A. 371. (Printed Record, page 7.)

The petitioner filed his motion requesting the court to grant him a severance of the charges against him in Counts I and II and that he be granted a separate trial from the other defendants charged in Counts III, IV, V and VI, for the reason the Indictment did not charge he acted in concert, or participated in the same act or transactions charged against the other defendants, and distinct and

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separate offenses being charged against the other defendants in Counts III, IV, V and VI, he could not be charged and tried jointly under the Indictment. (Printed Record, pages 10, 11, 12, 13.) The Court overruled this motion. (Printed Record, page 13.)

The defendants under Counts III and IV were not tried, having been granted a severance and a separate trial under Counts III and IV.

Trial was held by jury under Counts I, II, V and VI of the Indictment, the jury finding the defendants, Cutler and petitioner, guilty under Count I of the Indictment (Transcript, page 46) and under Count II of the Indictment (Printed Record, page 18) and finding the defendants Cutler, Robertson, and Johnson not guilty under Counts V and VI of the Indictment. The Court, after the return of the verdict of the jury, sustained a motion of the petitioner made at the close of all the evidence for judgment of acquittal as to Count I of the Indictment. (Printed Record, page 23.)

At the close of the Government's evidence, and at the close of all the evidence, the petitioner moved the court for judgment of acquittal in his favor under Count II (Printed Record, pages 15 and 17) which motions were overruled by the Court. (Printed Record, pages 16 and 17.)

The petitioner filed his motion for arrest of judgment (Transcript, page 47) and his motion for a new trial under Count II of the Indictment (Printed Record, pages 20, 21, 22) which motions were overruled by the Court. (Printed Record, page 23.)

The Court rendered its judgment on the verdict of the jury under Count II of the Indictment and committed the petitioner to the custody of the Attorney General for imprisonment for the term of two years for the conspiracy

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offense charged in Count II of the Indictment. (Printed Record, pages 24-25.) From this judgment, the petitioner appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. (Printed Record, page 26.)

To sustain the charges against the petitioner in the conspiracy charged under Count II of the Indictment, the Government introduced evidence showing that the petitioner was a salesman for the Consolidated Home Improvement Company owned by defendant Cutler of Evansville, Indiana, and that he called upon Herbert Ray Johnson on February 9, 1954, for the purpose of selling him siding for his home. That Johnson stated he was not financially able, due to present financial obligations, to incur any other indebtedness. To induce Johnson to enter into a contract for the siding of his home, petitioner promised and did pay Johnson $300.00 to alleviate his financial obligations and did promise Johnson that his home would be used as a model home and that for every sale of siding made in the future by Consolidated Home Improvement Company as a result of advertising the home, Johnson would receive the sum of $50.00 which would be sufficient to take care of his obligation under his siding contract. That as a result of said promises and bonuses, Johnson signed a contract, note and an F. H. A. I application for a loan. That Johnson's home was not used as a model home, and he never received any $50.00 bonus at any time. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 95-141; pages 142-159; pages 172-176; pages 277-293; pages 184-190.)

That the F. H. A. documents were submitted to the Old National Bank in Evansville by Consolidated Home Improvement Company of Evansville, Indiana, and that as a result a loan was processed through the Old National Bank and insured by the Federal Housing Administration. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 9-93.)

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The Government also introduced the testimony of Robert L. Brannon, Special Agent of the F. B. I., who testified as to an interview with defendant Cutler on December 13, 1954, 10 months after the conspiracy charge in Count II was alleged to have ceased and at a time when the Consolidated Home Improvement Company was out of business. The Court instructed the jury to disregard this testimony as to petitioner's participation in the conspiracy charged under Count II and it was admitted only for the purpose of sustaining the conspiracy charge against Cutler and the substantive counts against defendant Cutler and petitioner under Count I of the Indictment. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 296-313.)

After the introduction of the above testimony, the United States Attorney announced he had established a prima facie case against the petitioner, under Count II of the Indictment and requested the Court to be permitted to introduce evidence and to establish intent and to show a pattern or design of a common scheme or plan on behalf of all defendants. (Official Reporter's Transcript, page 328.) The petitioner objected to the introduction of such evidence to sustain the conspiracy charge under Count II for the reason that a prima facie case of conspiracy had not been established (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 343-346) which objections, the court overruled. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 343-346.)

The Government then proceeded to introduce the testimony of witnesses and introduced into evidence exhibits showing that petitioner had approached other persons with the model home and bonus technique which, it contended, proved the intent of the petitioner to commit the crime of conspiracy under Count II of the Indictment. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 350-373; 376-388; 391-407.)

The Government introduced the testimony of a witness

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who testified that petitioner's co-defendant Cutler, in April, 1953, approached him with the model home and bonus technique. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 408-426.) This occurrence was ten months previous to the time the Government alleged the conspiracy was entered into between petitioner and his co-defendant, Cutler, and was objected to on the part of the petitioner. The Government introduced testimony of witnesses and introduced exhibits into evidence showing that other defendants charged in other Counts of the Indictment used the model home and bonus technique. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 427-437; 441-470; 472-501; 510-519; 520-545; 546-559; Government's Exhibits: 4-A, 4-B, 4-C, page 399; 5-A, 5-B, 5-C, page 565; 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, page 452; 7-A, 7-B, 7-C, page 531; 8-A, 8-B, 8-C, page 363; 10-A, 10-B, 10-C, page 64; 13-A, 13-B, 13-C, page 419) to which testimony and exhibits, the petitioner objected. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 353, 355, 362, 391, 398, 410, 418, 439, 451, 488, 511, 515-516, 521-522, 529.)

REASON RELIED UPON FOR THE GRANTING OF A WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

The discretionary power of this Court is invoked on the following grounds:

(1) (a) The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in holding that there was proper joinder of defendants in the Indictment, has rendered a decision in direct conflict with the decisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in *Coco, et al.* v. *U. S.* (1923, CCA 8), 289 Fed. 33, and in *Gallahan* v. *U. S.* (1924, CCA 8), 299 Fed. 172, and in direct conflict with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in *Castellini* v. *U. S.* (1933, CCA 6), 64 F. 2d 636.

(b) The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in finding the petitioner guilty of a

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conspiracy charge where the only evidence in the record was to the effect that he was guilty of illegal acts, was in direct conflict with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in *Linde* v. *U. S.* (1926, CCA 8), 13 F. 2d 59, and in direct conflict with well established Federal decisions.

(2) The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has decided a Federal question in a way in conflict with applicable decisions of this Court.

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ARGUMENT.

(1) (a) The Court of Appeals, in the case at bar, decided without the citation of supporting authority and without detailed discussion that Rule 8 (b) of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 18 U. S. C., did not warrant the petitioner's request for severance and separate trial.

In order to support this conclusion, no reasoning is set out by the court as to its interpretation of the rule, which explicitly states, in part, "two or more defendants may be charged in the same indictment or information *if they are alleged to have participated in the same act or transaction or in the same series of acts or transactions constituting an offense or offenses.*" (Petitioner's italics.)

There is no allegation or allegations in the Indictment connecting or tending to connect the petitioner with the offenses alleged in Counts III, IV, V and VI of the Indictment and there is no allegation or allegations in the Indictment tending to connect the defendants Wagner, Robertson and Johnson with the offenses alleged in Counts I and II of the Indictment which involve the petitioner and his co-defendant Cutler. Furthermore, the case was not tried on the theory that petitioner was connected in any manner with any of the charges against the defendants in Counts V and VI of the Indictment. The case was not tried on the theory of a general conspiracy or general scheme between all defendants, but on the theory that some of the defendants entered into separate conspiracies and committed separate criminal acts. A mere cursory examination of the record and the rulings of the court make this very apparent. The face of the indictment itself charges several defendants for several offenses committed by them inde-

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pendently of each other, some of which were committed by some of the defendants at one time and at one place and some of which were committed by others of the defendants at a different time and at a different place.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is in direct conflict with the decision of the Eighth Circuit in *Coco, et al.* v. *United States, supra,* which held that joinder cannot be sustained where the parties are not the same and the offenses are nowise parts of the same transaction, and must depend upon evidence of a different state of facts as to each or some of them and that joinder was not authorized by statute and, therefore, did not rest in the mere discretion of the court. In the *Coco* case, four defendants were jointly indicted on five counts. The first and second counts were identical and charged that on the 8th day of November, 1919, at No. 5035 Wilson Avenue, St. Louis, all defendants unlawfully possessed an unregistered still. The third count was in identical language, except it alleged possession of a still at No. 5033 Wilson Avenue. The fourth count alleged that on the 8th day of November, 1919, at No. 5033 Wilson Avenue, the defendants unlawfully possessed 13 barrels of mash. In the fifth count, identical language was used, except the street number was alleged as No. 5035 and the number of barrels of mash alleged as nine.

One defendant lived at No. 5035 Wilson Avenue, and the other defendants at No. 5033 Wilson Avenue. Two of the defendants moved for severance, alleging that evidence to be produced would not connect them with offenses alleged in three counts of the indictment. There was no evidence in the record connecting or tending to connect the defendants residing at No. 5033 Wilson Avenue with the offenses committed at No. 5035 Wilson Avenue and no evidence connecting or tending to connect the defendant at No. 5035 Wilson Avenue with the offenses alleged to have been committed at No. 5033 Wilson Avenue.

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> general rule is that counts for several
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> ment subject to the power of the court—to
> election, such joinder cannot be sustained,
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> ll the defendants may not have been em-
> and prejudiced in their defense, or that the
> f the jury may not have been distracted to
> y in passing upon distinct and independent
> s. The order of consolidation was not au-
> statute and did not rest in mere discre-

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sold intoxicating liquor at the same parlor.
t charged that B, C and D, on June 21, 1922,
sessed intoxicating liquors at said parlor.

The second
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nformation was in one count, charging A, B
21, 1922, with unlawfully selling intoxicating

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liquors at said parlor. The third information was in two counts and in the first count A, B, E and F on May 3, 1922, were charged with unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor at said parlor. The second count charged A, B, E and F with unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor at said parlor on April 2, 1922. The facts in this case are analogous to the facts in the case at bar.

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals held there could be no joinder under the rule of the *McElroy* case, and under the statute and stated "there were parties defendant in each information put upon trial who were not defendants in either of the other two informations."

In *Castellini* v. *United States, supra*, Indictment No. 1 charged a president, vice-president, and cashier, of a bank in 26 counts, charging on different dates they made and caused to be made false entries in the books of the bank. Indictment No. 2 charged the president and vice-president in two counts with having on different dates misapplied funds of the bank. The vice-president and cashier entered a plea of guilty to certain counts in Indictment No. 1 and the president entered a plea of not guilty to both indictments. The two indictments were consolidated at trial of president. He moved for an election upon which indictment the Government would seek a conviction which the court refused to grant. The president was acquitted under Indictment No. 1, convicted upon the first count of Indictment No. 2 and acquitted upon the second count of Indictment No. 2.

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit decided that an election should have been required under 18 U. S. C. A. 557, of which Rule 8 is substantially a restatement. The court held that the cashier was a defendant in Indictment No. 1 only and therefore the defendants were not the same in each Indictment. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals

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in this case held that the fact that the president was placed upon trial alone was immaterial, for the test by which consolidation should be determined is not who was to be tried, but what appeared upon the face of the Indictment. At page 637 of the opinion, the court said:

> "In the sense that the offenses of misapplication of funds and of making false entries are created by the same act (section 592, tit. 12, U. S. C., 12 USCA Sec. 592), they each belong to the same general class, but, as indicated, the allegations of each count of both indictments were based upon separate and distinct acts and transactions, and, when the indictments were consolidated, the counts of each must be regarded as separate counts of the consolidated indictment (*McElroy* v. *U. S.*, 164 U. S. 76, 17 S. Ct. 31, 41 L. Ed. 355; *De Luca* v. *U. S.*, *supra*), and, when so regarded, it is apparent that the consolidated indictment charged separate and distinct offenses not all provable against the same defendants.
>
> We think, therefore, that the question of consolidation as well as of election after consolidation should have been ruled by *McElroy* v. *U. S.*, at page 80 of 164 U. S., 17 S. Ct. 31, 32, *supra*, wherein the court said:
>
> > 'It is clear that the statute does not authorize the consolidation of indictments in such a way that some of the defendants may be tried at the same time with other defendants charged with a crime different from that for which all are tried. And, even if the defendants are the same in all the indictments consolidated, we do not think the statute authorizes the joinder of distinct felonies, not provable by the same evidence, and in no sense resulting from the same series of acts.
> >
> > 'Under the third clause, relating to several charges "for two or more acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offenses," it is only when they "may be properly joined" that the joinder is permitted, the statute thus leaving it for the court to determine whether in any given case a joinder or two or more offenses in one indict-

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Court of Appeals in the instant case made no
tinguish the *Coco* case, the *Gallahan* case, and
ni case, it is very apparent that it disagreed
That being so, there is a conflict of decision
two circuits, which calls for resolution by this

roy, Coco, Gallahan and *Castellini* cases were
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the Government's witnesses were believed by
ere were not sufficient facts that would estab-
tence of a conspiracy between petitioner and
dant Cutler in this case. The record in this
searched from end to end and there cannot be
stimony or circumstantial evidence that a con-
ever entered into between petitioner and his
gt Cutler. The only testimony in evidence per-
to the jury against the petitioner under the
ount was that he induced the Johnsons to enter
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y would receive future bonuses. (Official Re-
anscript, pages 95-141; 142-159; 172-176; 277-

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293.) This evidence would tend to show that the petitioner was guilty of a substantive offense, but fell short of connecting him with a conspiracy.

The Court of Appeals held, in its opinion, that the following facts were sufficient to establish a conspiracy between petitioner and his co-defendant Cutler: (1) That petitioner illegally induced the Johnsons to enter into a contract and to sign an FHA Title I credit application containing false representations and then submitted the contract and FHA Title I credit application to Cutler, who was the owner of Consolidated Home Improvement Company; (2) That Cutler, acting upon said contract and FHA Title I credit application, transmitted the same, together with a FHA Title I Completion Certificate signed by him and by reason of said papers, a loan was made by the bank and insured by the Federal Housing Administration; (3) That Cutler, on behalf of his company, signed the contract and signed the Completion Certificate; (4) That all other contracts and credit applications received in evidence were in the name of Consolidated Home Improvement Company, by petitioner's co-defendant Cutler, and signed by other co-defendant salesmen; (5) That the Johnson contract did not contain any mention of a payment of any bonus or future bonuses to the Johnsons.

The mere fact that petitioner committed a substantive offense by making a fraudulent statement in the FHA Title I application, and then submitted it to Cutler, falls short of proof that petitioner and Cutler conspired together to violate any United States statute.

The mere fact that petitioner was employed as a salesman by his co-defendant Cutler would not justify a finding of a pre-arrangement, planning or confederacy to conspire to commit a crime as charged in the Indictment. The mere fact that other contracts and credit applications received

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in evidence were in the name of the Consolidated Home Improvement Company by Cutler and signed by other co-defendant salesmen and that other salesmen had illegally induced other purchasers of siding to sign credit applications containing false representations would not show a conspiracy between petitioner and Cutler.

F. B. I. Agent Brannon testified that on the 13th day of December, 1954, some ten months after the conspiracy alleged to have been entered into between petitioner and Cutler would have been at an end, Cutler told him that he instructed his salesmen individually that they were not to secure contracts and credit applications from customers by promising bonuses or by giving any other inducements. (Official Reporter's Transcript, page 303.)

The record is free from any evidence, direct or circumstantial, that petitioner and Cutler entered into any plan or scheme or conspiracy to induce customers to enter into contracts and applications for FHA loans by making inducements to them by way of bonuses or otherwise.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit is in direct conflict with the decision rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in *Linde* v. *U. S.* (1926, CCA 8), 13 F. 2d 59. In the *Linde* case, defendants A and B, together with another defendant, were charged with having conspired, together with other persons unknown, to violate the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. The court found that there was sufficient evidence to show that A and B knew that the automobiles sold to them were stolen cars but there was no evidence to show that they were parties to any general plan or conspiracy having as its objective the introduction of such automobiles from without the state for the purpose of disposition and sale. The Sixth Circuit held that their participation in the conspiracy rested merely on suspicion

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only arising from their acquaintance and association with some or all of the other conspirators but to establish a conspiracy to violate a criminal statute, the evidence must convince that the defendants did something other than participate in the substantive offense which is the object of the conspiracy. That there must be, in addition, proof of the unlawful agreement.

In the case at bar, the verdict of the jury in convicting the petitioner and his co-defendant Cutler on the conspiracy charge rested solely on speculation, suspicion and conjecture. There is no evidence in the record to disclose that petitioner had any acquaintance with any salesmen employed by Cutler and there was no evidence concerning any contact by petitioner with Cutler. The only testimony introduced in the case concerning petitioner's contact with Cutler was that of Robert L. Brannon, an F.B.I. Agent, who testified as to an interview with the defendant Cutler, on December 13, 1954, after the alleged conspiracy in Count II had ceased, and at a time when the Consolidated Home Improvement Company was out of business. The Court instructed the jury to disregard this testimony as to petitioner's participation in the conspiracy charged under Count II and it was admitted in evidence only for the purpose of sustaining the conspiracy charge against the defendant Cutler and the substantive counts against petitioner and Cutler under Count I of the Indictment. (Official Reporter's Transcript, pages 296-313.)

This testimony being admissible only as against Cutler could not in any manner prove the *corpus delecti, i. e.,* the alleged unlawful agreement between petitioner and Cutler, although it is very evident that the jury must have relied upon this testimony to sustain its verdict in finding the petitioner guilty under the conspiracy count of the Indictment. This was the only proof the jury could have

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utilized in support of the conviction of the petitioner on the conspiracy charge. Testimony admitted as to a substantive count of indictment and not admitted as to a conspiracy count cannot be relied upon by the jury or the Government to sustain a conviction under the conspiracy count. *Fiswick, et al.* v. *U. S.* (1946), 329 U. S. 211.

When a record is devoid of any evidence, direct or circumstantial, that the defendant had any understanding or agreement, tacit or otherwise, to violate a criminal law, a conspiracy conviction should not be sustained. *U. S.* v. *Tannuzzo, et al.* (1949, CCA 2), 174 Fed. 2d 177; *Gable* v. *U. S.* (1936, CCA 7), 84 Fed. 2d 929.

(2) The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has construed Rule 8 (b) of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in a way in conflict with the decision of this Court in *McElroy* v. *U. S.*, 164 U. S. 76, 41 L. Ed. 355. This Court, in the *McElroy* case, held that the then joinder statute, which is substantially restated in the present Rule 8, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, did not authorize the joinder of distinct felonies not provable by the same evidence and in no sense resulting from the same series of acts.

The conspiracies alleged in Counts II and VI in the case at bar of the Indictment were distinct and disconnected and were not alleged to have been parts of a larger general scheme, and the evidence to prove the conspiracy count in which petitioner was not charged would not have been admissible against petitioner under the conspiracy count in which he was charged.

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CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, petitioner respectfully submits:

(1) That the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in sustaining the action of the District Court in overruling the petitioner's motion for a severance and for a separate trial.

(2) That the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in sustaining the conviction of petitioner under the conspiracy count of the Indictment by finding there was sufficient evidence underlying the jury's verdict to uphold the District Court's action in overruling petitioner's motions for judgment of acquittal, for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

(3) This petition for writ of certiorari should therefore be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. FITZGERALD,
Attorney for Petitioner.

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APPENDIX I.

IN THE

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS,

FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

No. 11656. OCTOBER TERM, 1955, APRIL SESSION, 1956.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Plaintiff-Appellee,*
vs.
JOHN D. ROSENFELD, *Defendant-Appellant.*

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana, Evansville Division.

June 29, 1956.

Before FINNEGAN, SWAIM and SCHNACKENBERG, *Circuit Judges.*

FINNEGAN, *Circuit Judge.* Seymour S. Cutler, a co-defendant of Rosenfeld whose appeal is before us, owned the Consolidated Home Improvement Company of Evansville, Indiana. Rosenfeld was employed as a salesman for Cutler's firm. In counts 1 and 2, of a six-count indictment, Rosenfeld and Cutler were both charged with violating 18 U. S. C. § 1010 (1952 ed.) and with conspiracy under 18 U. S. C. § 371 (1952 ed.). Count 1 is eliminated in this appeal because Rosenfeld's motion for judgment of acquittal on it was sustained below.

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